BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1811. [NUMBER 966.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and shall be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1795.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, February 13, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 4,001, to No. 5,000, of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday, the 30th of March next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

(A True Copy)
C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
8th March 1811.

Government Advertisement.

Public Department, 8th March 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the 8 per Cent Promissory Notes No. 101 to No. 310 inclusive, issued by this Government in 1809-10, and bearing date the 1st September 1809, will be discharged on application at the Treasury on Thursday the 28th instant, from which date the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Government Advertisement.

Public Department.

THE Heads of Offices at the Presidency and Subordinates, are reminded, that the following Statements are required to be delivered into the Office of the Auditor of Civil Accounts, on, or before, the 31st of May next.

From the Heads of every Office, or Department, a List of the Establishment and Allowances for the Office, as the same may stand on the 1st day of May 1811; specifying so far as it will admit, the names of all the Company's Servants, and of the European, and Native Assistants, employed therein, with the Allowances that may be drawn for the Office, or for any contingency; being careful to include therein every expence, that is fixed in its nature, accompanied with copies of the authorities on which each charge is founded.

From the Head of every Office or Department, a Statement contrasting the aforesaid mentioned Allowances, with what the same stood at on the 1st May 1810, with a column explaining the cause of any increase or decrease that may have taken place from the 30th April 1810 to the 30th April 1811.

From the Head of every Office, or Department, a detailed Statement of the Pensions payable from each Office or Department, as the same may stand on the 1st May 1811, accompanied with copies of the authorities granting them, as also a consolidated Statement of each Pension Establishment as above.

From every Covenanted Servant on the Bombay Establishment, a Statement of the monthly, annual, or other Civil or Military Allowances drawn by him from the Company, and also of all the emoluments he enjoys in consequence of any Office of employment held under this Government, on the 1st of May 1811, specifying the same and the source from whence he derives such emolument.

J. ELPHINSTON,
Auditor Civil Accountant.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
OFFICE OF AUDIT,
6th March 1811.

Government Advertisement.

THIS is to give notice, that the Collector will not hereafter make any grants of Lands &c. under the description of Permits, or Leases, or in any other form, to Individuals whether on Bombay, Salsette Caranjah, or any other part of the Collectorship, without the sanction first previously obtained of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

2d. All grants which have been otherwise made, will be liable to revision, and eventual resumption.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Dept. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
7th March 1811.

[Gujarati text]

[Gujarati text]

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

[Gujarati text]

[Gujarati text]

[Gujarati text]

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
Garrison Store Keeper's Office,
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned
PROVISIONS &c.
BELONGING TO THE
HON'BLE COMPANY.

A List whereof may be seen at my Office; the lots to be paid for, and carried away in three days, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser

EDWARD BAKER,
Garrison Store Keeper.

BOMBAY,
GARRISON STORE KEEPER'S OFFICE,
8th March 1811.

By Order of the Military Board,

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 23d day of March Instant will be Sold by public auction a Diamond seized by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Record at the suit of CUTCHERA PURDAUN against JAFFIER ALLY CAWN.

J. P. FEARON,
SHERIFF.

Bombay, Town Hall
8th March 1811.

In the Matter of the Will of OMABIE widow of the late SADASEW GUNBAJEE late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will or Testamentary writing of the said deceased being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay; to BHASKER POOTLAJEE the Executor therein named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 18th February 1811.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT Mr. DE FARIA'S Godowns Nesbitt Lane, an excellent stock of Old and Genuine Wines of different ages, which he can recommend with confidence.

MADEIRA from the Houses of *Monteiro, Oliveira* and *Macheiros* viz.

	₱ Pipe.	Quarter.	₱ Dozen.
Old Madeira, - -	Rs. 800	205	28
Ditto, less age, - - -	700	180	25
Ditto, ditto, - - -	665	155	23
Ditto, ditto, - - -	500	130	20
Lisbon very old, - -	450	117	
Port from Oporto in 5 Quarters large Cask,	350	135,	

Bombay, 9th March 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A small Cutter Rigg'd Pleasure Boat, with all her Sails; Stores, &c. &c. as she now lies at anchor near the New Bunder.

Further particulars may be had on enquiry of Mr. MITCHELL.

Bombay, March 8th 1811.

Baxter, Son & Co.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET.

THE Grey Hound Puppies, as advertised in the last Gazette to have been sold on Monday next; also a large Single and Double Poled Tent; some Hottees, Horse Tents; &c some articles of Household Furniture, a few pairs Pier Glasses; &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 8th March 1811.

Baxter, Son & Co.

WILL have exposed for private sale and on Commission, at their Rooms on Monday next the 11th instant, a valuable and elegant brilliant Necklace with appendages, and several other brilliant ornaments.

Bombay, 8th March 1811.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDER,
AND
Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1811
PRICE 8 RUPEES.

SHIP
SHAH BYRAMGORE,

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 18th Instant,
IN THE
MARINE YARD,
AT NOON PRECISELY.

THE good ship Shah Byramgore of about Six Hundred Tons burthen; built at Calcutta, by Messrs. HUDSON and BACON.

An inventory of Stores may be seen and the conditions of sale and further particulars made known on application to Captain ROBSON or to Mr. BEAUFORT.

Bombay, 8th March 1811.

બાંધણી એક નાનો રાકા બેએરંગડોર

તારીખ ૧૮ મી માર્ચ મહીનાની એ શોમવારને દીન બાકર જીલાકુ કરીને વેચશે મરીન માડ મધે

એ શાહુ બાંધણી શાકા બેરંગડોર દેન ૬૦૦ છમરીન આશરે શ્રી કલક્ક ના મધે બાંધેલુછે

એનાં રંગમાંન ની છનવેનદોરી છ આને લીશદ એનાં વેચવાની બોલી કથા બીજી આગાલ બબર જેકોઇને દ રકાર કોમને કપતાન રાબરંત છઆ મીશતર બોકટને તાકુ જાણને પુછ

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS of the BOMBAY COURIER inform the public that Copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR, have been sent for sale to the following Gentlemen:

Mr. Conductor THOMAS GRIFFITHS, at Poonah.
Mr. Conductor J. HYKOOPS, Surat.
Mr. Conductor JOSEPH ROGERS, Baroda.
Mr. Conductor C. TUCKER Broach.
Mr Conductor J. W REEL, Goa.
Mr. R. AKERS, Calicut.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

In looking over my old letters which is hur's constant practice on the anniversary of hur's noble Saint, hur lighted upon one from America, giving a wonderful account of the discovery made by Cousin Griffiths of a nation of white Indian Taffies.—It may be amusing to some of your Readers from the principality, of whom hur understand there are a few in Bombay, and it is therefore sent you, Mr. Editor, for insertion in your Paper of which hur is a Subscriber.

LLEWELLYN.

Surat, March 1st, St. David Day 1811.

Francfort 12, December 1804

DEAR COUSIN,

No circumstance relating to the history of the western country, probably, has excited, at different times, more general attention and anxious curiosity, than the opinion that a nation of white men, speaking the Welch language, reside high up the Missouri. By some, the idea is treated as nothing but the suggestion of bold imposture and easy credulity:—whilst others regard it as a fact fully authenticated by Indian testimony and the report of various travellers worthy of credit. The fact is accounted for, they say, by recurring to a passage in the history of Great-Britain, which relates that several years before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, a certain Welch prince embarked with a large party of emigrants—that after some time a vessel or two came back with the account that they had discovered a country far to the westward, and that they set sail again with a fresh reinforcement and never returned any more. The country which these adventurers discovered, it has been supposed, was the continent of North America, and it has been conjectured, that they landed on this continent some where in the gulph of Mexico; and from thence proceeded northwards till they got out of the reach of the hostile natives, and seated themselves in the upper country of Missouri. Many accounts accordingly have been published within the last thirty years of persons who in consequence either of accident or the ardour of curiosity have made themselves acquainted with a nation of men on the Missouri, possessing the complexion of Europeans, and the language of Welchmen. Could the fact be well established, it would afford, perhaps, the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty occasioned by a view of the various ancient fortifications with which the Ohio country abounds, of any that has ever been offered. Those fortifications were never made by the Indians. The Indian art of war presents nothing of the kind. The probability too is that the persons who constructed them were *at that time* acquainted with the use of iron: the situation of those fortifications, which are uniformly in the most fertile land of the country, indicates that those who made them, were an agricultural people, and the remarkable care and skill with which they were executed, afford traits of the genius of a people, who relied more on their military skill than on their numbers. The growth of the trees upon them, is very compatible with the idea that it is not more than 300 years ago that they were abandoned.

These hints however, are thrown out rather to excite inquiry, than by way of advancing any decided opinion on the subject. Having never met with any of the persons who had seen these white Americans, nor even received their testimony near the source, I have always entertained considerable doubts about the fact. Last evening however, Mr. John Childs, of Jessamine county, a gentleman with whom I have been long acquainted, and who is well known to be a man of veracity, communicated a relation to me, which at all events, appears to merit serious attention. After he had related it in conversation, I requested him to repeat it, and committed it to writing. It has certainly some internal marks of authenticity. The country which is described was altogether unknown in Virginia, when the relation was given, and was probably very little known to the Shawanese Indians; yet the account of it agrees very remarkably with latter discoveries. On the other hand, the story of the large animal, though by no means incredible, has something of the air of fable; and it does not satisfactorily appear how the long period which the party were absent was spent—though Indians are however, so much accustomed to loiter away their time, that many weeks and even months, may probably have been spent in indolent repose.

Without detaining you any more with preliminary remarks, I will proceed to the narration, as I received it from Mr. Childs.

Maurice Griffith, a native of Wales, which country he left when he was about 16 years of age, was taken prisoner by a party of Shawanese Indians, about 40 years ago, near Wolfe's fort, on the head of Roanoke river, in Virginia, and carried to the Shawanese nation. Having staid there about two years and a half, he found that five young men of the tribe, had a desire of attempting to explore the source of the Missouri. He prevailed upon them to admit him as one of the party. They set out with six good rifles, and with six pounds of powder a piece, of which they were of course very careful. On reaching the mouth of the Missouri they were struck with the extraordinary appearance occasioned by the intermixture of the Missouri, and the clear, transparent stream of the Mississippi. They staid two or three days amusing themselves with the view of this novel sight: they then determined on the course which they should pursue, which happened to be so nearly in the course of the rivers, that they frequently came within sight of it as they proceeded on their journey. After travelling about thirty days through pretty farming wood land, they came into fine open *prairies*, on which nothing grew but long, luxuriant grass. There was a succession of these, varying in size, some being eight or ten miles across, but one of them so long, that it occupied three days to travel through it. In passing through this large *prairie* they were much distressed for water and provisions, for they seldom saw either beast or bird, and though there was an abundance of salt springs, fresh water was very scarce. In one of these *prairies*, the salt springs ran into small ponds, in which, as the weather was hot the water had sunk and left the edges of the ponds so covered with salt, that they fully supplied themselves with that article, and might easily have collected bushels of it. As they were travelling through the *prairies*, they had likewise the good fortune to kill an animal which was nine or ten feet high, and of a bulk proportioned to its height. They had seen two of the same species before and they saw four of them afterwards. They were swift footed, and they had neither tusks nor horns. After having passed through the long *prairie*, they made it a rule never to enter on one which they could not see across, till they had supplied themselves with a sufficiency of jerked venison, to last several days. After having travelled a considerable time through the *prairies*, they came to very extensive lead mines, where they smelted the ore and furnished themselves with what lead they wanted. They afterwards came to two copper mines, one of which was three miles through, and in several places they met with rocks of copper ore as large as houses,

When about fifteen days journey from the second copper mine, they came in sight of white mountains, which though it was in the heat of summer, appeared to them to be covered with snow. The sight naturally excited considerable astonishment, but on their approaching the mountains, they discovered, that instead of snow, they were covered with immense bodies of white sand. They had, in the mean time, passed through about ten nations of Indians, from whom they received very friendly treatment. It was the practice of the party to exercise the office of spokesman in rotation; and when the language of any nation through which they passed was unknown to them, it was the duty of the spokesman, a duty in which the others never interfered, to convey their meaning by appropriate signs.

The labour of travelling through the deep sands of the mountains, was excessive, but at length they relieved themselves of this difficulty by following the course of a shallow river, the bottom of which being level, they made their way to the top of the mountains, with tolerable convenience.

After passing the mountains they entered a fine fertile tract of land, which having travelled through for several days, they accidently met with three white men in the Indian dress. Griffith immediately understood their language, as it was pure Welsh, though they occasionally made use of a words with which he was not acquainted. However as it happened to be the turn of one of the Shawanese companions to act as spokesman, or interpreter, he preserved a profound silence, and never gave them any intimation that he understood the language of their new companions.

After proceeding with them four or five days journey, they came to the village of these white men, where they found that the whole nation were of the same colour, having all the European complexion. The three men took them through their village for about the space of fifteen miles, when they came to the council house, at which an assembly of the king and chief men of the nation was immediately held. The council lasted three days, and as the strangers were not supposed to be acquainted with their language, they were suffered to be present at their deliberations. The great question before the council was, what conduct should be observed towards the strangers—From their fire-arms, their knives and their tomahawks, it was concluded they were a warlike people—it was conceived that they were sent to look out for a country for their nation, that if they were suffered to return, they might expect a body of powerful invaders, but that if these six men were put to death, nothing would be known of their country, and they would still enjoy their possessions in security. It was finally determined that they should be put to death. Griffith then thought it was time for him to speak. He addressed the council in the Welsh language. He informed them that they had not been sent by any nation; that as they were actuated merely by private curiosity, they had no hostile intentions: that it was their wish to trace the Missouri to its source, and that they should return to their country satisfied with the discoveries they had made, without any wish to disturb the repose of their new acquaintances. An instant astonishment glowed in the countenances not only of the council but of his Shawanese companions, who clearly saw that he was understood by the people of the country. Full confidence was at once given to his declarations; the king advanced, and gave him his hand. They abandoned the design of putting him and his companions to death, and from that moment treated them with the utmost friendship. Griffith and the Shawanese continued eight months in the nation: but were deterred from prosecuting their researches up the Missouri, by the advice of the people of the country, who informed him that they had gone a twelve months journey up the river but found it as large there as in their own country. As to the history of this people, he could learn nothing satisfactory. The only account they could give was, that their forefathers had come up the river from a very distant country. They had no books, no records, no writings. They intermixed with no other people by marriage; there was not a dark skinned man in the nation. Their numbers were very considerable. There was a continued range of settlements on the river for fifty miles, and there were within this space, three large water courses which fell into the Missouri, on the banks of each of which, likewise, they were settled. He supposed that there must be 10,000 men in the nation, capable of bearing arms. Their cloathing was skins well dressed. Their houses were made of upright posts and the bark of trees. The only implements they had to cut them with were stone tomahawks. They had no iron, their arms were bows and arrows. They had some silver, which had been hammered with stones into coarse ornaments, but it did not appear to be pure. They had neither horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, nor any domestic or tame animals. They lived by hunting. He said nothing about their religion.

Griffith and his companions had some large iron tomahawks with them. With these they cut down a tree and prepared a canoe to return home in:—but their tomahawks were so great a curiosity, and the people of the country were so eager to handle them, that their canoe was completed with very little labour. When this work was accomplished, they proposed to leave their new friends. Griffith, however, having promised to visit them again. They descended the river with considerable speed, but amidst frequent dangers from the rapidity of the current, particularly when passing through the white mountains. When they reached the Shawanese nation, they had been absent about two years and a half. Griffith supposed that when they travelled, they went at the rate of about fifteen miles a day.—He staid but a few months with the Indians after their return, as a favourable opportunity offered itself to reach his friends in Virginia. He came with a hunting party of Indians to the head waters of Coal river, which runs into New river not far above the falls.—There he left the Shawanese, and easily reached the settlements on Roanoke.—Mr. Childs knew him before he was taken prisoner, and saw him a few days after his return, when he narrated to him the preceeding circumstances. Griffith was universally regarded as a steady, honest man, and a man of strict veracity. Mr. Childs has always placed the utmost confidence in his accounts of himself and his travels, and has no more doubt of the truth of his relation, than if he had seen the whole himself. Whether Griffith be still alive or not he does not know.

Whether his be idea correct or not, we shall probably have a better opportunity of judging on the return of Captains Lewis and Clark—who, though they may not penetrate as far as Griffith alleged that he had done, will probably learn enough of the country to enable us to determine whether the account given by Griffith be fiction or truth.

I am &c.

L. PHILIPPS.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1811.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dated 23d November 1810.

MR. J. H. BELLASIS to be Collector of Broach, vice Steadman deceased.

Mr. V. Hale to be First Assistant to the Collector and Custom Master at Broach, vice Bellasis promoted.

PIC-NIC.

The Pic-Nic meets this morning at gun fire on the Course where the Hounds will throw off; a numerous field and great sport is expected; afterwards Bobbery Hunting, &c. until Breakfast, which has been ordered for 50 at the Stand at 9 o'Clock; the party will then proceed to Lowjee Castle, where various Hindoostanee Gymnastics, wrestling, Pigeon shooting, Juggling, Tumbling, &c. &c. will be exhibited untill 4 o'Clock, when a Dinner in the real English style will be served up for the same number as at Breakfast. The sports of the day to conclude with Music, Fireworks, &c.

ARRIVALS.]—Captain Barrington, 2d Bat. 56th Regt.
Captain Ellard, 34th Regiment,
Captain Hay do. do.
Captain J. C. Tudor, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment,
Captain Mackintosh, Artillery,
DEPARTURE.]—Lieut. Col. W. Elt, 1st Bt. 2d Regt
Lieut. B. Gerrans, Grenadier Battalion,

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—On the 5th instant H. M. ship Modeste the Honorable Captain Elliott, from Calcutta.

On the 6th H. M. ship Phaeton Captain Fleetwood Pellew, from Madras.

On the same day the Shaw Byramgore Captain Robson, from China.

On the 7th the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Benares Captain Pluin and the Aurora from the Mauritius—left her 31st Dec. Saw the Industry Captain Dennison off Goa.

CALCUTTA.

FEBRUARY 15,

Since our last publication, the following Honorable Company's ships have arrived in the Hooghly, from the Ile of France, the 18th December, viz.

Preston,
Phœnix,
Hugh Inglis, and
Huddart.

MADRAS.

FEB. 23d.

On Tuesday last his Majesty's ship Barbadoes sailed for England—Mrs. Graham, Captains Rennie, Fisher and Kenna of the Royal Navy, are Passengers on the Barbadoes.

ARRIVALS.]—February 17th, Brig Rungamanga, (Burmah) Captain De Costa, from Thuvaye 25 day ago.—19th, H. M. [illegible] Earl Spencer, Captain Heming, from Bengal 9th February.—22d, Schooner Maria, Captain Keehlie, from Columbo, 2d February,

Calcutta Intelligence.

FEBRUARY, 15th 1811.

Letters received by the Fort William from the Cape, mention the safe arrival at and departure thence, of the private ships Baring, Captain Benjamin Brown, and Lady Carrington, from this port. Both vessels had subsequently reached St. Helena.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

MONDAY,

Give and take plate, 50 gold mohurs, once round heat.

	st.	lbs.		
Tickle Toby,	8	9	1st	1st
Nincompoop,	8	0	2d	2d.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Taffy, ... 8 2 6 . 3d 3d
Mask, ... 8 6 0 . 4th drawn.

Sky Scraper beat High Flier, 8 ſtone 7 lb. each, once round, 50 gold mohurs.

Shamrock beat New Market Jenny, 8 ſt. 10 lb. each, 50 gold mohurs,

Farmar beat Tulip, 8 ſtone 7 lb. each, once round, 25 gold mohurs.

TUESDAY.

A maiden plate of 50 gold mohurs, for all horſes carrying 8 ſtone 7 lb. each, once round, heats.

Ulyſſes being the only horſe entered, received 10 gold mohurs.

Handicap plate of 40 gold mohurs, heats once roound.

	st.	lb.		
Ulyſſes, ...	8	12	. . 1ſt	1ſt
Fanny, ...	8	10	. . 2d	2d
Nincompoop, ...	7	8	. . 4th	3d
Sky Scraper, ...	8	5	. . 3d	drawn.
Farmer, ...	7	4	. . 5th	drawn.

WEDNESDAY.

A handicap plate of 50 gold mohurs, heats once round, and a diſtance.

	st.	lb.		
Fanny, ...	8		2d . . .	1ſt 1ſt
Ulyſſes, ...	8	5	1ſt . . .	2d 2d
Pickle, ...	9	2	4 h . .	3d 3d
Patriot, ...			3 i . .	drawn.

Farmer beat High Flier, once round, 50 gold mohurs.

Pickly Tody beat Rattle, 8 ſtone 7 lb. each once round, 50 gold mohurs.

Gen. Diendels, Governor of Batavia, has cauſed a poſt road to be made from the ſouthern to the northern extremity of Java. In the progreſs of this work, he diſcovered immenſe forſts of teak in the interior. He has prohibited the exportation of this timber, and has ſent to Europe for workmen to build ſhips of war and merchantmen of large dimenſions.

"An unpleaſant affair lately occurred, at the Mauritius, between two officers of His Majeſty's 22d foot. The account that has reached us ſtates, that on the 3d Dec. the day of the capitulation, Lieutenant L——e, after ſome menacing expreſſions, ſuddenly attacked Lieutenant D——e, with his drawn ſword. The latter, as it is ſaid, having no time to prepare for defence, retreated, till he had ſucceeded in getting his ſword from its ſcabbard, when he ſtood upon the defenſive, and endeavoured to parry the thruſts of his aſſailant, by whom he was ſoon diſarmed. Lieut. L——e ſtill continued his thruſts, which Lieut. D——e, for ſome time turned aſide with his naked hands, till at length Lieutenant L——e cloſing upon his diſarmed opponent, and ſeizing him with one hand, with the other forced the ſword into his breaſt;—the point entered the cavity of the breaſt, juſt above the right nipple, pierced the lungs, and produced a copious diſcharge of blood from the mouth. Lieut. D——e was conſidered for two days in imminent danger; but at the date of the laſt accounts, no apprehenſion was entertained of his recovery. A court of inquiry had been ordered to aſſemble, to inveſtigate the circumſtances of this caſe."

Madras Intelligence.

FEB. 23th.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. David Hill, Sub-Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

Lieutenant George Sinkler of the 7th Regiment N. I. to be Aid-de-camp to the Honorable the Governor.

Captain L. S. Smith, Military Paymaſter in Travancore, to receive charge of the Commiſſariat department in that province, until further orders; and Captain J. D. White, Brigade Major in the Ceded Diſtricts, to take charge in like manner of the duties of the ſame department in that diviſion.

Lieutenant Pringle of the 4th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to ſea for the benefit of his health.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to readmit Captain Bagſhaw of the 2d Battalion N. I. with his rank on the Military eſtabliſhment of this Preſidency.

Colonel Gibbs of his Majeſty's 59th Regiment, to command the troops now encamped at the Race Stand, under orders for foreign ſervice.

Captain Carroll of his Majeſty's 69th Regiment, to be Aſſiſtant Adjutant General to the force under Col. Gibbs.

Major Burſlem of his Majeſty's 14th foot, to be Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General to the force under Colonel Gibbs.

The Governor in Council directs that the following Medical Officers be attached to the Medical ſtaff of the force under orders for foreign ſervice.

Surgeons Alexander Stuart and James Annesly.

Aſſiſtant Surgeons George Anderſon—S. M. Stephenſon—W. Haines—J. Milne and S. Parrock.

Major General Weatherall of this Eſtabliſhment landed from the Honorable Company's ſhip Earl Spencer on Tueſday afternoon, under the Salute due to his rank.

Two hundred men of his Majeſty's 89th Regiment, under the command of Captain Oakes, embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip Bucephalus, Captain Pelly, on Monday evening, and on Tueſday morning proceeded to their deſtination.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 3d Inſtant, Mrs. Hall, the Lady of Lieut. John Hall, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 14th February, at Broach Enſign R. W. Greaves, of the 1ſt Battalion 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, his memory will ever be held reſpected and his loſs moſt ſincerely regretted by thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance for his many excellent qualities and amiable diſpoſition.

On the 23d of ultimo, much and deſervedly regretted, Mrs. Sarah Maclean, aged 61 years, after a lingering illneſs which ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude.

On the 6th Inſtant, the Infant daughter of Lieut. John Hall, of the Hon. Company's Marine, aged 3 days.

MADRAS.

DEATH.]—At Bangalore, on the 18th inſtant, Lieut Robert Kennedy, of H. M. 25th L. D. ſincerely regretted by his brother Officers and by every one who had the happineſs of knowing him.

Engliſh Extracts.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

We promiſed in our laſt to furniſh ſome of the very intereſting details of the proceedings of the above Society at their Anniverſary Dinner, on the 14th inſtant. After the cloth was removed, and the uſual marks of reſpect were paid to their Majeſties and the Royal Family, Mr. Fox read the Report, which, after ſtating the general progreſs of the Inſtitution, recommended the eſtabliſhment of a fund, to be applied to the purchaſes of a building, which ſhould be an Aſylum and Houſe of Induſtry for indigent converted Jews. This Report excited great intereſt, as narrating the rapid progreſs of this Society, which has not yet exiſted a year and a half.

The children, under the patronage of the Society, were admitted into the room, preceded by the Stewards and ſome of the Committee. The three elder boys then addreſſed the company; one in a ſhort ſpeech in proſe and the others in verſe. Theſe ſpeeches were received with great attention, and afforded ſtriking proofs of the promiſing abilities of the young ſpeakers. One of the boys gave out the Hymn—

"All hail the power of Jeſu's name;"

which was beautifully ſung by the children, the company joining them in the two laſt verſes.

The health of the Rev. Mr. Scott and Dr. Draper, with the thanks of the Society for their excellent Sermons, having been drank, both of thoſe Gentlemen returned thanks in ſhort but appropriate ſpeeches.

The Rev. Mr. Fry then addreſſed the Meeting at conſiderable length, in defence of the plans purſued by the Society, and ſtated ſome very pleaſing and ſtriking examples of the benefits which had already been derived from the School, and anſwered, in a very able manner, the objections raiſed againſt the Society by its enemies.

Mr. John Lewis Goldſmid (the nephew of Mr. Abraham Goldſmid) addreſſed the company in a neat ſpeech, in which he returned them his thanks for the affectionate manner in which they had drank his health, declaring his warm wiſhes for the proſperity of the Inſtitution, and defending himſelf from the unjuſt motives which had been attributed to him, for having embraced Chriſtianity, and joining this Society. This ſpeech was received with the greateſt marks of reſpect and approbation.

The Rev. Mr. Simeon, of Cambridge, then addreſſed the Meeting in a very warm and animated ſpeech, in which he ſaid, that what he had witneſſed that day, had confirmed his mind as to the ſolid foundation on which the principles of this Society was built. When he ſaw on one ſide of him a converted Jew, a Rabbi from Jeruſalem; and others, the natives of other countries, and on the other ſide of him a young Gentleman belonging to the moſt diſtinguiſhed family of Jews in this country, all profeſſing the Chriſtian faith, he was aſſured that their efforts were no vain enthuſiaſtic attempts. He promiſed the Society his utmoſt exertions, and aſſured them he ſincerely prayed for the Divine bleſſing to accompany all their endeavours for the welfare of our brethren of the Houſe of Iſrael.

The Rev. Mr. Fry, Rev. Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Cattarivas, and other Gentlemen, addreſſed the Meeting; but our limits oblige us to omit the ſubſtance of their ſpeeches, as well as only to have glanced at the ſubſtance of thoſe already noticed, in order to give at length, the very important and able addreſs of the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, whoſe reſidence in the Eaſt Indies had enabled him to make particular obſervation on the ſtate of the Jews in thoſe parts. When the health of Dr. Buchanan was drank, he roſe, and ſpoke to the following effect:—

During my reſidence in the Eaſt, my mind was much occupied with the preſent ſtate and circumſtances of the Jews. I viſited them in different provinces, examined their books, and diſcourſed with them on the ſubject of the prophecies; and I found that no where do they deſpair of being reſtored to Jeruſalem; nowhere do they deſpair of beholding their Meſſiah. It is with great ſatisfaction, then, that on my return to England, I contemplate the eſtabliſhment of your Society. It is, indeed, with much ſurprize I behold three hundred Gentlemen aſſembled on the preſent occaſion, under the patronage of Noblemen of our country, to promote this noble deſign. The ſudden elevation of your Inſtitution, and the intereſt which it has almoſt inſtantaneouſly created in the public mind, are ſure proſpects of its perpetuity.—It is one of thoſe inſtitutions which, like the Bible Society, need only to be propoſed, to recommend itſelf to the minds of men, by its perfect reaſonableneſs and propriety; and I may add, by the Divine obligation it involves. I entertain a confident hope that this Society, or ſome Inſtitution analogous to it, will be perpetual in the Church of Chriſt, and that it will endure, to uſe an oriental expreſſion, as long as ſun and moon endure; or, at leaſt, as long as there is a Jew in the world who is not a Chriſtian.

There is a meaſure I would propoſe to the conſideration of your Society, which I think will contribute to its celebrity and ſucceſs. I would ſuggeſt to you to open a correſpondence with the Jews in the Eaſt.

Perhaps it may not be known to ſome, that by the events of the late war in India, a colony of Jews have become ſubject to Great Britain. This is the colony of the white and black Jews of Cochin. The number is calculated to be about 16,000. Mr. Frey informs me, that the number of Jews in the United Kingdon, is not reputed to be greater than 12,000. So that our Jewiſh ſubjects in the Eaſt, are yet more numerous than thoſe in the Weſt; and they are equally entitled to the regard and attention of your Society.

I viſited Cochin ſoon after the conqueſt of the province. The Jews received me hoſpitably, and permitted me to examine their Libraries and their Synagogues; and they preſented to me many valuable Manuſcripts, which are now depoſited in the Library of the Univerſity of Cambridge. One of theſe is a Roll of the Pentateuch, on goat ſkins dyed red; one of the moſt ancient perhaps which the Eaſt can produce. The white Jews live on the ſea coaſt, and have commerce with foreign nations: the black Jews live chiefly in the interior of the country. The Hindoos call them Iſraeli; they call themſelves Beni-Iſrael, and not Jews; for their anceſtors did not belong to Judah, but to the kingdom of Iſrael. They conſider themſelves to be deſcended from thoſe Tribes who were carried away at the firſt captivity.—In ſome parts of the Eaſt, the Beni-Iſrael never heard of the ſecond Temple. They never heard of the Chriſtian account of the coming of the Meſſiah. Some of them poſſeſs only the Pentateuch, and Pſalms, and Book of Job.—Others have no portion of Scripture left. But their countenance, and their obſervance of the Sabbath, and of peculiar rites, demonſtrate that they are Jews. The white Jews at Cochin deſpiſe the black Jews, as being of an inferior caſt, and do not approve of intermarriages with them, becauſe they do not belong to the ſecond Temple. Both among white and black Jews, I found that there was a general impreſſion that there would ſoon be a rumour of wars, and a commotion among the Peoples, on their account. The white Jews expect a ſecond Cyrus from the Weſt, who ſhall build their Temple the third and laſt time.

You may addreſs the Jews of Cochin with great advantage on the ſubject of the Chriſtian religion, for they have the evidence of the Syrian Chriſtians before them. Theſe ancient Chriſtians live in the vicinity, and are your witneſſes. At one place, in the interior of the country, which I viſited, there is a Jewiſh Synagogue and a Chriſtian Church in the ſame Hindoo village. They ſtand oppoſite to each other; as it were the Law and the Goſpel; bearing teſtimony to the truth, in the preſence of the heathen world.

I was informed that many years ago one of the Jews tranſlated the New Teſtament into Hebrew, for the purpoſe of confuting it, and of repelling the arguments of his neighbours, the Syrian Chriſtians. This Manuſcript fell into my hands, and is now in the Library of the Univerſity of Cambridge. It is in his own handwriting, with the firſt interlineations and cratures, and will be of great uſe in preparing a verſion of the New Teſtament in the Hebrew language. It appears to be a faithful tranſlation, as far as it has been examined, but about the end, when he came to the Epiſtles of St. Paul, he ſeems to have loſt his temper, being moved perhaps by the acute argument of the learned Benjamite, as calls the Apoſtle, and he has written here and there a note of execration on his memory; but behold the providence of God! The tranſlator became himſelf a convert to Chriſtianity. His own works ſubdued his unbelief. In the Lion he found ſweetneſs; and he lived and died in the faith of Chriſt. And now it is a common ſuperſtition among the vulgar in that place, that if any Jew ſhall write the whole of the New Teſtament with his own hand, he will become a Chriſtian by the influence of the evil ſpirit.

This event occurred in the South of India; but a converſion no leſs remarkable took place, ſome time afterwards, in the North. Jacob Levi, a Jew from Smyrna, travelled over land to Calcutta, and heard the Goſpel from one of the Lutheran Preachers, belonging to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, and became a convert to the truth. He delivered a teſtimony to the Jews, Hindoos, Mahometans, and Chriſtians, for he was acquainted with various language, and ſpoke eloquently, like Appollos. But his courſe was ſhort. He was ordained like many witneſſes of the Chriſtian Faith, to ſhine but for a moment. Theſe ſolitary inſtances of the power of the Goſpel ſeem to occur in almoſt every nation, previous to the general illumination. This converſation of Jacob Levi is recorded in the Proceedings of the Society in Bartlett's Buildings, London.

But there is another body of Jews, not a Colony, but a Kingdom of Jews, to which this Society may alſo addreſs itſelf; and that is, The Ten Tribes. For the Ten Tribes, ſo long loſt, have at length been found. It has been ſufficiently aſcertained, by the inveſtigations of the Learned in India, that the Affghan and Pytan nations conſiſt of the deſcendants of the Jewiſh Tribes of the firſt deſcription.

When I was in the South of India, I aſked the Black Jews, where their brethren, the great body of the Ten Tribes, were to be found? They anſwered promptly, that they were to be found in the North, in the regions adjacent to Chaldea, the very country whither they were firſt carried into captivity. On my return to Calcutta I proſecuted the inquiry, under the advantages which my ſuperintendence of the College of Fort William afforded me. Sir William Jones had recorded it as his opinion, that the Affghans were Jews, and referred to various authorities. A further inveſtigation confirmed the judgment of that illuſtrious ſcholar. There were Affghan Jews in Calcutta at the time: one of my own ſervants was an Affghan. The Affghans are generally reputed by us to be Mahomedans. I aſked my ſervant if he was a Mahomedan? "No," ſaid he, "I am a Mahomedan Jew." I plainly diſcerned in his countenance the features of the London Jew. The general account of the Affghans is this:—That their anceſtors were Jews—that their common hiſtories record the names of David, Saul, and other Kings of Iſrael—that the Mahomedans came upon them with an invading army, and ſaid unto them, "We are Jews as well as you; we obſerve Circumciſion and keep the Sabbath; let us incorporate our nations, and be one people, and unite againſt the Infidels"—that they made a ſhew of yielding to Mahomedaniſm (as the Jews of Spain and Portugal pretended to yield to Chriſtianity); but in proceſs of time the aſcendancy of the new religion corrupted their ancient inſtitutions; their ſacred books began to diminiſh in number; and it came to paſs at laſt, that in many places they could be only recognized to be Jews by their countenance, by tradition, by peculiar rites, and the obſervance of the Sabbath; which are the only marks which diſtinguiſh ſome of the Beni-Iſrael of the South of India. Let us therefore, addreſs the Ten Tribes, and receive them in the ſtate in which, by the Providence of God, they are to be found. Some of the Jews of London are ignorant, and are as little entitled to the name, as the Affghans.

But there is a third body of Jews to whom you ought to write: I mean, the Samaritan Jews. They are not far from the ſhores of the Mediterranean, and are eaſily acceſſible. They poſſeſs only the Pentateuch. They are few in number, and will receive with much deference any communication which you will be pleaſed to make to them, relating to their religion and to the preſent ſtate of Jewiſh nations.

Let letters then be addreſſed to theſe three bodies of Iſraelites; not in the name of Chriſtians, but in the name of the Converted Jews, who compoſe a part of this Society! Let Mr. Frey, the learned Convert, write to them, not in the Rabbinical Hebrew (for there are upwards of 20 dialects of Rabbinical or Commercial Hebrew in the world), but in the Hebrew of the Old Teſtament, which all underſtand; let him inform them of the great events that have taken place in the Weſt, namely, that Jews have become Chriſtians; that the Chriſtians are ſending forth Preachers to teach all nations; that the Meſſiah is ſurely come; and that the Signs of the Times encourage the belief that Iſrael is about to be reſtored, in a ſpiritual ſenſe. Let him further direct their attention to particular prophecies, and invite correſpondence. And after Mr. Frey has exerciſed his Miniſtry a year or two longer in this Country, it may be expedient that he go forth as a Miſſionary to the Jews of Cochin, with ſome of his brethren, that "in the mouth of two or three witneſſes every word may be eſtabliſhed." After preaching among them half a year, he may return again, and report what he has heard and ſeen.

But when you write theſe letters a Preſent muſt accompany them, after the Oriental manner. And let this preſent be the BIBLE. You need not, indeed, ſend the Old Teſtament to all: for the Jews of the Eaſt poſſeſs that Book entire, with every jot and tittle that belongs to it. They are our librarians. They are ordained by Providence, as it were, the official guardians of the perpetual purity of the Sacred Volume. But you muſt ſend them the New Teſtament in the Hebrew tongue; in the language and character of the Old Teſtament, which all underſtand and revere. And let it have the Maſſora, that the Text may be ſettled by good authority, before it paſs out of your hands. We Chriſtians are, in regard to the New Teſtament, the Maſſorites; we are qualified to determine the ſenſe. If the Verſion be ſent forth without Points, the words of our Saviour may be expounded by the Eaſtern Jews in different ways.—The Arabic, Perſian, Chaldaic, and Syriac languages, all have points. You may take them away, indeed, as has been done in the Old Teſtament Hebrew; but if you do ſo, you will not be able to underſtand what is written, unleſs you have got it previouſly by heart. All the children learn their languages and the Hebrew, in the Eaſt, with points; and they are conſtantly uſed by grown perſons, when the ſenſe is doubtful. A letter, without points, on a new and difficult ſubject, would be an enigma. It is commonly ſaid in Europe, that "the points are not of Divine origin." But there is no meaning in this ſentiment. If the conſonants be of Divine origin, the vowels are of Divine origin. The conſonants cannot be pronounced without the vowels. A conſonant implies the preſence of a vowel. The Hebrew conſonants which are ſaid to be of Divine origin, were changed in form by a heathen people. A child, in the time of Moſes, would not have been able to learn the Book of Geneſis without points. When he had got it by heart, indeed, the points would be of no uſe; and for this reaſon, and for no other, are they not uſed in the Synagogue. It is the labour of ten years for the Hebrew reader in the Synagogue to learn to read the Scriptures without points. Had not Providence ordained the Maſſora of the Old Teſtament, it is impoſſible to ſay how great our difficulty might have been in tranſlating that Volume at this day; but the ſame Providence which has preſerved the conſonants, has preſerved the vowels alſo.

It is with ſurprize I learn, that as yet you have not obtained a Verſion of the New Teſtament in the Hebrew language, for the uſe of the Jews. It is ſurely the very firſt duty of your Society to execute this tranſlation. You are beginning to work without inſtruments. How can you find fault with a Jew, for not believing the New Teſtament, if he has never ſeen it? It is not to be expected that he will reſpect a Verſion in Engliſh; but give him the New Teſtament, in the language of the Old Teſtament, in the impoſing form of the primæval Hebrew, the character which he is accuſtomed to venerate and admire, and then you do juſtice to his weakneſs, and may overcome his prejudice.

How ſtrange it appears, that during a period of eighteen hundred years, the Chriſtians ſhould never have given the Jews the New Teſtament, in their own language! By a kind of infatuation, they have reprobated the unbelief of the Jews, and have never at the ſame time told them what they ought to believe.

I ought to apologize to the Company for detaining them ſo long—[Applauſe]—I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that the chief difficulties which this Society will probably meet with, will be from the oppoſing Jews at home. But when they ſee that your converts multiply, and when they hear that you are writing to other nations, regardleſs of their ignorance and oppoſition at home; when they learn that you have diſcovered the Ten Tribes, that you have ſent to them the New Teſtament, in the holy language; that you are diſcuſing with them the ſubject of the prophecies; and that Mr. Frey and his brethren are going forth as "ambaſſadors, in light ſhips, to carry the tidings of gladneſs to a nation ſcattered and peeled, terrible from their beginning hitherto," Iſa. xviii. the hoſtile Jews will be alarmed, their ſpirits will ſink within them, and they will begin to think that a great day in Zion is indeed at hand.

Every time you meet here, in this public manner, in the preſence of the Iſraelites, your cauſe acquires ſtrength.—Every time that theſe Annual Sermons are preached, and the voice of prayer and ſupplication for the outcaſts of Iſrael aſcends to heaven, it is like the bleſt of the rams' horns before the walls of Jericho; and ſo the enemy will ſoon begin to conſider it; and I doubt not that before you have encompaſſed the walls ſeven times, an impreſſion will be made.—It may be the will of God, that before the trumpet of your Anniverſary Aſſemblies has been ſeven times ſounded, the wall will begin to ſhake, a breach will be made, and Joſhua, the ſpiritual Joſhua, will enter and take the city.

The company was one of the moſt numerous and reſpectable we ever witneſſed. Mr. Wilberforce was prevented from attending by indiſpoſition. Amongſt the Miniſters, we noticed the Rev. Mr. Goode, Mr. Mann, Dr. Nicol, Dr. Young, Mr. Humphrys, Mr. Atkinſon, Mr. Williams, &c. &c.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

Intended to illuſtrate the probable line of Attack and Retreat, and probable Iſſue of the Campaign.

In the preſent moment every one muſt feel unuſually anxious as to the probable iſſue of a Compaign, in which one third of the actual Regular Army of Great Britain is engaged; neither will the Campaign, what-

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evet may be its iſſue, terminate in its own immediate effects. The fate of Spain and Portugal will be permanently determined by the ſucceſs or failure of Lord Wellington. If Lord Wellington be compelled to retreat, there is an end of any hopes of effecting the deliverance of theſe Continental Kingdoms.—On the other hand, if Lord Wellington by the nature of the country, and by the relative poſitions of the Armies, be enabled to keep his ground, and to remain another winter in Portugal, there can then be little apprehenſion but that he will thereafter be enabled to ſupport himſelf in that country till a Deſinitive Peace; in which event Portugal, if not Spain, may be cleared of its invaders, and revert to its antient Government.

Another conſideration muſt render the above ſubject of more than uſual intereſt—Lord Wellington, and for his gallantry moſt deſervedly, has very numerous friends; the memory of the lamented Sir John Moore has ſtill more. The friends of the two parties are yet at iſſue upon points connected with the Campaign. The Army and the Country are both almoſt equally divided on the queſtion. According to the concurrent declaration of all the Deſpatches of Sir John Moore, the greater part of which have been laid before the public Spain and Portugal were indefenſible; and acting upon this opinion, he gave them up in deſpair, and made his celebrated retreat to Corunna. Lord Wellington having avowed a different opinion, took up the cauſe when Sir John Moore had abandoned it; he pledged himſelf to defend Portugal with thirty thouſand men, and thirty thouſand men he has received for that purpoſe. The friends of the two parties, therefore, cannot but be anxious to have a clear underſtanding of the actual ſtate of things; of thoſe circumſtances in the relative force of Spain and Portugal; of thoſe advantages of local poſition and national ſpirit and reſources, which induced Lord Wellington to make ſo diſtinct a pledge. If the circumſtances, be they of what kind they may, be found ſuch as to warrant a rational hope, a probable expectation, ſomething beyond a bare poſſibility, Lord Wellington will not only ſtand acquitted, but muſt receive a more than uſual portion of applauſe. He will then be entitled to the praiſe of being as eminent for his military ſagacity, as for his military valour.

For theſe two laſt years, the attention of Buonaparte has been occupied by affairs of more immediate intereſt to him than either Portugal or Spain. Under theſe circumſtances, he has been ſatisfied with ſuffering the affairs of Spain and Portugal to reſt as they were. The Spaniards, therefore, as well as the Portuguese, have had ample breathing time. If they have made no uſe of it, it leads to a very bad inference as to their public ſpirit, and earneſtneſs in their own cauſe—If they have made a due uſe of it, they have called forth all their national ſtrength and national reſources, and the proportion in which this national ſtrength is now ſeen, and theſe national reſources are now called out, is the proportion of the actual ſtrength of the reſpective Nations—Under ſuch circumſtances, therefore, what Spain and Portugal are now doing, muſt be concluded to be all that they can do. They have carried every man to their Armies who will go. Nothing further is to be expected from national Spirit, or individual Patriotiſm.

As to the Cortez, we ſhall diſmiſs them with a word. What are they to repreſent when all the Diſtricts are in the hands of the enemy? As an Aſſembly of Individuals what are they more than the Junta?

The actual ſituation of Lord Wellington and his Army,—what may be immediately expected of them? and what may be the probable event of the Campaign, depends upon two circumſtances;—in the firſt place, upon the relative poſitions of the two Armies, and ſecondly upon their relative ſtrength.

Theſe therefore are the two points which we now propoſe to conſider.

Now in order to underſtand the preſent poſitions of the Engliſh and French Armies, it will be neceſſary to ſhow the route of the Engliſh Army from Liſbon. The ſtrength of the Engliſh poſition neceſſarily takes in two points; the ſtrength of the front as a defenſive poſition, and the ſtrength of the ground behind as a line of retreat. In the actual circumſtances of the Britiſh and French forces, it would be madneſs in Lord Wellington not to have ſecured his retreat.

The following therefore are the poſitions in front of the Engliſh Army.

The Engliſh Army is divided into five diviſions.

The firſt diviſion is commanded by General Spencer; it conſiſts of about 6000 men, and is ſtationed at Celerico, about twenty miles from the French main body.

The ſecond diviſion is under the command of General Hill; it conſiſts of 8000 men, and is ſtationed as the centre diviſion at Portalegre. Its poſition is in the mountains, and looks down on the Spaniſh frontier.

The third diviſion is at Guarda (of which we ſhall preſently ſpeak, being the chief ſtation); it conſiſts of about 10,000 men, under General Cole. It is about thirty miles from the French lines.

The fourth diviſion is at a village of the name of Pinhel, under General Picton; its force is about 4000, on a line with General Hill at Celerico.

The fifth diviſion is under General Crawford, and when on its ſtation is half way advanced between the Engliſh main body at Guarda, and the French lines at Ciudad Rodrigo, that is about ten miles from each, but is momentarily changing its poſition, advancing or retreating as it ſees occaſion. All theſe diviſions are ſituated on the mountains or the roots of them, which continue in minor elevations to the plain, at the extremity of which Ciudad Rodrigo is ſituated. There is this plain, therefore, about ten miles in length between the two armies.

Now in order to underſtand the ſtrength of theſe poſitions, as well as the advantage of the line of retreat behind, it will be neceſſary to trace the route from theſe poſitions to Liſbon, the only point on which Lord Wellington can retreat.

From Liſbon to Guarda, the ſtation of the main body is a march of twenty days; a diſtance of 190 miles. The main roads from Liſbon to the Spaniſh frontier are three; the one by Abrantes, the ſecond by Elvas, and the third by Coimbra. The route of the Engliſh army has been by Abrantes.

The principal fortified towns on this road, from Liſbon to Guarda, are Villa Franca, Santarem, Abrantes, Gurvao, Caſtello Branco, and Covilha, which having all been ſucceſſively ſtations of Lord Wellington's army, and ſome of them ſtill garriſoned by us to ſecure our retreat and flanks, require a few words.

Santarem is a very important ſtation, being a moſt commanding garriſon to the town, and ſo highly eſtimated by Lord Wellington, that in the former Expedition to Portugal, it was his advice that Santarem ſhould be firſt occupied. It is forty five miles from Liſbon, and very ſtrongly ſituated amongſt hills. It commands the great Eaſtern road, and is the main defence of Liſbon from an enemy who ſhould advance by the Spaniſh frontier. It is therefore one of the moſt eſſential fortreſſes on the line of retreat, and an army like Lord Wellington's might for a long time keep the enemy at bay on a ſtation of ſuch natural and artificial ſtrength. Santarem is flanked on the ſouth eaſt by the Tagus, and on the north weſt by very ſteep hills. The great eaſtern road on which Santarem is ſituated, and which its fortifications command, is therefore between theſe hills and the river.

The magnitude of Santarem may be conjectured from the ſingle circumſtance that it contains ſeventeen churches. The French armies invariably enter Portugal by this road, and the town to this day bears melancholy marks of their devaſtations. The churches, altars, &c. were all pillaged by Junot and his army. Nothing but the fortifications were left uninjured.

The next important ſtation on the line of the eaſtern road is Abrantes, which is diſtant thirty miles from Santarem on the road to Spain. This is a ſtation ſtill more important than Santarem and in the letters lately received both from Lord Wellington's army, and in the French Intercepted Correſpondence, is repeatedly referred to, as the probable ſcene of future operations.

Abrantes is diſtant 70 miles from Liſbon, and 100 miles from Guarda, the poſition of the main body of the Engliſh army. It is ſituated on the Tagus, which waſhes the walls. Abrantes was a Roman ſtation, and this circumſtance alone might be an argument of its natural ſtrength. Abrantes, however, owes every thing to nature, not being regularly fortified. It commands, however, an important paſs over the Tagus, where a ſmall force might defy a large army of the enemy. In General Sir John Moore's Expedition, the Engliſh made much uſe of it. The road here croſſes the Tagus, and proceeds on the oppoſite ſide of the river. It is unneceſſary to ſay that Junot takes his title from his city the legitimate Marquis, as they call him, having ennobled to the Brazils.

Gurvao is another point of ſome conſequence, as it has ſome advantage reſpecting the command of the road.

Villa Velha is another military ſtation, inaſmuch as it commands another paſſage over the river. The country in its vicinity, moreover, conſiſting of ſteep bleak mountains, is very favourable for defenſive military operations; the roads about it are rugged to a degree, and when an army is once ſtationed in it, it has great advantage over an advancing enemy. The Tagus ſeems to force its paſſage through the mountains. Portugal, perhaps, does not poſſeſs a more favourable extenſive military poſt.

Caſtello Branco is ſeated at the foot of another paſs; and in the immediate road of the army. The country around it is replete with military aptitudes, and ſtrong, as almoſt itſelf to be a fortification. Caſtello Branco was likewiſe an antient Roman ſtation.—The citadel and wall are in ruins, ſo that the town could certainly not ſtand a ſiege. It would make, however, a very ſtrong poſition, and was a ſtation under Sir John Moore.

Half way between Caſtello Branco and Guarda, where the Engliſh main body is ſtationed, is the ſtrong town of Covilha, or Covilhana. The country here begins to aſcend by that rugged and abrupt ſide which characterizes what are termed the Sierras in Spain and Portugal. Theſe Sierras are chains of mountains.—The one of which we are now ſpeaking, conſtitutes the frontiers and barrier between the two kingdoms. The country, as we were obſerving, begins to riſe at Covilha. The Sierra d'Eſtrilla, or Mountain of the Stars, in the immediate neighbourhood of Covilha, is the higheſt mountain in Portugal. Covilha ſtands ſo deep a declivity, that in ſome of the houſes, which are three ſtories high, the rooms behind are fifty feet from the ground, whilſt the ſame room in front are level with it.—A town thus ſituated, and ſo large as Covilha, would be an incalculable advantage to oppoſe an enemy advancing on a retreat.

From Covilha, mountain aſcends on mountain to the main ſtation of the Engliſh army at Guarda.

Guarda and the neighbouring villages, thoſe which are on a line with it on the Sierra, compoſe that military ſtation, which Lord Wellington, in his former Expedition, deem'd ſufficient to reſiſt the French, and which he has accordingly choſen as his preſent poſition. Guarda is ſo ſituated, that as ſeen at a diſtance it appears like a ſteeple to the mountain on which it ſtands. The roads to it, and around it, are through clefts of the rock. There cannot be a doubt, but that this is the ſtrongeſt poſition in Portugal, a poſition naturally ſtrong, which cannot be forced, and which Lord Wellington, in defiance of all the power of France, can defend as long as he can feed his army.—An army may be ſtarved upon this point, but cannot be forced.

Such, therefore, is the ſtation which the Engliſh army occupies amidſt mountains and clefts of mountains, which overhang the Spaniſh frontier, and whence our army may have a daily, but diſtant view of the French lines in the plains of Ciudad Rodrigo.

From Guarda to Ciudad Rodrigo, is about 25 miles; but the two armies are ſo advanced beyond their reſpective head quarters, that they are occaſionally within five, ſeven and ten miles of each other.

In the ſame general line with Guarda, but ſomewhat lower down towards the Plain, are the towns of Sabugal, Coa, Mongulada, and at diſtance, but in the plain, the poſition of Almeida. Fort Conception is higher up, and a much ſtronger poſt.

Celerico, Guarda, and the heights on a line with it, are ſtill and will continue to be the poſition of the main body of the Britiſh army, but the cavalry alternately take more advanced poſitions, and when they ſee occaſion, retreat.—Sometimes they deſcend quite into the Plain, and then come into immediate contact with the French Armies.

With reſpect to the poſition of the French Armies.—Their general poſition is in the plain which extends at the foot of the heights on which the Engliſh are encamped. In this plain are ſituated the towns of Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and in the diſtance Valença. Badajos will doubtleſs be the next attempt of the enemy; but they will here be ſtill watched by the Engliſh in the neighbourhood of Elvas, as all this line of country is commanded by the Portugueſe heights.

Such, therefore, are the relative poſitions of the Engliſh and French armies. The Engliſh main body at Guarda and along the Heights. The French in the Plain below.

The advanced guards of each neceſſarily approach and retreat, but the main poſition of the Britiſh will moſt certainly remain the ſame.

With reſpect to the relative ſtrength of the two armies, the whole of the French army of Portugal. (Maſſena's army being ſo called) conſiſts of about forty ſeven thouſand men, and is diſtributed into eight grand Diviſions or Corps, each Diviſion conſiſting of about 6,000 men, of which one tenth, at leaſt, is cavalry. The French invariably render their Diviſions a kind of minor armies.—They are commanded by full Generals, and ſometimes Marſhals, and have the ſame proportion of cavalry, as would be the proportion of an army of the ſame numerical amount. Theſe Diviſions, moreover, have another peculiar feature; beſides the regular cavalry another portion of them are what are called diſmounted cavalry, who act either on horſe or on foot, as the occaſion may require. This gives the French an incalculable advantage in rapid movements,—wherever they can find horſes, they can produce cavalry.

Now of theſe eight Corps, five are with Maſſena in the plains of Ciudad Rodrigo, which gives him a force of about 30,000 men; but all the other Corps are ſtationed, that they could all join before any general engagement could be forced on him. The actual and available force of Maſſena, therefore is not leſs than 47,000 men.

The Army of Spain conſiſts, we believe, of eighteen or twenty Corps; ſome of which join on with the army of Portugal. The general plan of the French Campaigns is to fight forward till they concentrate, and their ſucceſs in Spain has enabled almoſt all their Corps (with the exception of thoſe at Cadiz), to fall in with the Army of Portugal. Here, therefore, is another circumſtance which renders Maſſena's Army ſtill more formidable.

The ſtrength of the Engliſh Army under Lord Wellington is about 20,000, and about thirty-five thouſand Portugueſe. In ſome of the late engagements the laſt latter troops have ſo much diſtinguiſhed themſelves, particularly the Chaſſeurs, that a Portugueſe Army is no longer ſynonimous with a Portugueſe Mob.—The duration of the War has had one good effect; it has given theſe raw troops a body and ſhape.—It has taught them ſome diſcipline, and accuſtomed them to the ſmell of gunpowder, and to the report of cannon.

With reſpect to the probability of a battle, the armies are almoſt within contact of each other, and it may occur in a moment.—Neither party, however, ſeem at preſent to intend it, but the circumſtances of both are ſo peculiar, that a battle may occur when leaſt expected.

The main object of the Campaign on the part of the French ſeems to be to conquer Spain. On the part of the Engliſh, to retain Portugal. Spain is neceſſarily given up, and perhaps, the French will find ſo much to do in completing the Conqueſt of Spain, that Portugal may not be attempted during this Campaign.—Still, however, an important queſtion remains.—Will not the Conqueſt of Spain render that of Portugal a neceſſary conſequence?—We ſhall leave the anſwer of this to events; but we deem it but candid to ſay, that we have never had but one opinion upon the ſubject.

SLAVE CAUSE.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

On Saturday, the 28th July, 1810, the Lords Commiſſioners of Appeals in Prize Cauſes finiſhed their ſittings for the Seſſion; and previous to their adjournment they gave judgment in various reſerved caſes of great importance. One of them eſpecially was of the greateſt intereſt to the friends of liberty and humanity, and its deciſion was ſuch as will doubtleſs give great and equal ſatisfaction in this country and America.

Caſe of the Amedie—James Johnſon, Maſter.

This was a veſſel under American colours, with Slaves from Africa, captured in December, 1807, in the Weſt Indies, and carried into Turcola. The Claimant pretended that ſhe was bound to Charleſtown, South Carolina, where the importation of Slaves continued to be lawful to the end of that year; but that having been detained on the coaſt, and there being no proſpect of reaching Charleſtown before the 1ſt day of January, 1808, the period appointed for the ceſſation of the Slave Trade in every part of the United States, by a law of the General Congreſs, the Maſter of neceſſity bore away for the Iſland of Cuba, there to wait directions from his owners.

It was contended, on the other hand, by the Captor, that this ſtatement was a mere pretence, and that in truth, the original plan of the voyage was a deſtination to Cuba, which was unlawful under the American laws long previous to their general abolition of the Slave Trade.

Admitting, however, the caſe ſo to be, it was ſtrenuouſly contended for the claimant, that a Britiſh Court of Prize had no right to take any cognizance of American municipal law, and that as no belligerent right of this country had been violated, the property ought to be reſtored to the neutral owner. Authorities of precedents ſeemed to ſupport this doctrine.

This ſhip was condemned at Tortola, and the enſlaved Africans were, according to our Abolition Act, reſtored to their freedom; but the claimant appealed, and the liberty of the Africans, as well as the property of the ſhip, depended on the iſſue of this appeal.

The caſe was ſolemnly argued in March laſt, and as, in the opinion of the Court, it turned on the new queſtion of the effect of the American and Britiſh Abolition Acts on this ſpecies of contraband commerce, when brought before a Court of Prize, the caſe, on account of its importance, has ſince ſtood over for judgment. Several other caſes of American Slave Ships have alſo ſtood over, as depending on the ſame general queſtion.

On the above day the judgment of the Court was delivered by Sir William Grant, the Maſter of the Rolls, nearly in the following terms:

"This ſhip muſt be conſidered as being employed at the time of capture in carrying ſlaves from the coaſt of Africa to a Spaniſh Colony. We think that this was evidently the original plan and purpoſe of the voyage, notwithſtanding the pretence ſet up to veil the true intention. The claimant, however, who is an American, complains of the capture, and demands from us the reſtitution of property of which he alleges that he has been unjuſtly diſpoſſeſſed. In all the former caſes of this kind, which have come before this Court, the Slave Trade was liable to conſiderations very different from thoſe which belong to it now. It had at that time been prohibited (as far as reſpected carrying ſlaves to the colonies of foreign nations) by America, but by our own laws it was ſtill allowed. It appeared to us, therefore, difficult to conſider the prohibitory law of America in any other light than as one of thoſe municipal regulations of a foreign State of which this Court could not take any cognizance. But by the alteration, which has ſince taken place, the queſtion ſtands on different grounds, and is open to the application of very different principles. The Slave Trade has ſince been totally abolished by this country, and our Legiſlature has pronounced it to be contrary to the principles of juſtice and humanity. Whatever we might think as individuals before, we could not, ſitting as Judges in a Britiſh Court of Juſtice, regard the trade in that light, while our own laws permitted it. But we can now aſſert that this trade cannot, abſtractedly ſpeaking, have a legitimate exiſtence.

"When I ſay abſtractedly ſpeaking, I mean that this country has no right to controul any foreign Legiſlature that may think fit to diſſent from this doctrine, and to permit to its own ſubjects the proſecution of this trade; but we have now a right to affirm that prima facie the trade is illegal, and thus to throw on claimant the burthen of proof that, in reſpect of them, by the authority of their own laws, it is otherwiſe. As the caſe now ſtands, we think we are entitled to ſay, that a claimant can have no right upon principles of univerſal law to claim the reſtitution in a Prize Court of human beings carried as his ſlaves. He muſt ſhow ſome right that has been violated by the capture, ſome property of which he has been diſpoſſeſſed, and to which he ought to be reſtored. In this caſe the laws of the claimant's country allow of no right of property ſuch as he claims. There can, therefore, be now right to reſtitution. The conſequence is, that the judgment muſt be affirmed."

We congratulate the friends of the oppreſſed Africans on this important and moſt ſatisfactory Judgment. It gives a death-blow to the moſt active contraband dealers in human blood on the coaſt of Africa, and removes one of the greateſt obſtacles to the effectual execution of our own laws for the abolition of the Slave Trade; for, be it obſerved, that not the ſubjects of America only, but of Swedes, and, in ſhort, of all States which have not expreſsly legaliſed this trade, are equally affected by the operation of the principle laid down by the Learned Judge.

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